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Arafat arrives in Riyadh

AMMAN, June 10 (R). — Mr. Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, arrived in Riyadh today in a visit to Saudi Arabia, Riyadh Radio reported. The radio did not give any other details but said Mr. Arafat is touring several Arab countries. Mr. Arafat arrived from Cairo, and the Middle East News Agency said that Mr. Arafat is currently on a tour of some African and Arab countries to discuss the latest developments of the Middle East conflict and the Palestinian cause. The Palestine News Agency Wafa said he held talks in Algeria yesterday with President Houari Boumedienne.

Rhodesia stages another raid inside Mozambique

SALISBURY, June 10 (R). — Rhodesian troops have staged another raid against a guerrilla camp inside Mozambique close to the border, an official communique said today. The raid followed information gained during a series of raids last week against four guerrilla camps in which 32 insurgents were killed and several tons of equipment captured. The communique said a small group of guerrillas fled when Rhodesian troops approached the camp, leaving their weapons and equipment behind. It did not mention whether there were casualties to either side.

Under continuing Israeli shelling

Efforts continue to end fighting between rival Palestinian groups

BEIRUT, June 10 (R). — Artillery shells reportedly fired by Israeli gunners across the southern border today damaged plantations as efforts continued to end fighting between rival Palestinian groups near the sea port of Tyre.

Local residents said five Israeli shells fell at the southern entrance of the bustling market town of Nabatiyeh, damaging plantations but causing no casualties.

They discounted a claim by a spokesman for the rejectionist Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) that Nabatiyeh, near the Israeli border, had come under intensive artillery and Israeli batteries.

According to the same sources, however, Lebanese rightists and their leftist-Palestinian adversaries exchanged fire in the Marjeyoun-Qlei'a region close to the Israeli border this afternoon, which was not unusual.

On the other hand, rival commandos maintained their state of alert as their leaders continued talks aimed at averting a showdown in Tyre, some 20 kms. from the Israeli border.

Local residents said pro-Syrian Saiqa commandos and hard line guerrillas who fought each other near Tyre last night were still manning their positions today along the coastal road and heights overlooking the highway.

The fighting occurred about three hours before a 9 p.m. Saiqa deadline for the peaceful entry into the port expired.

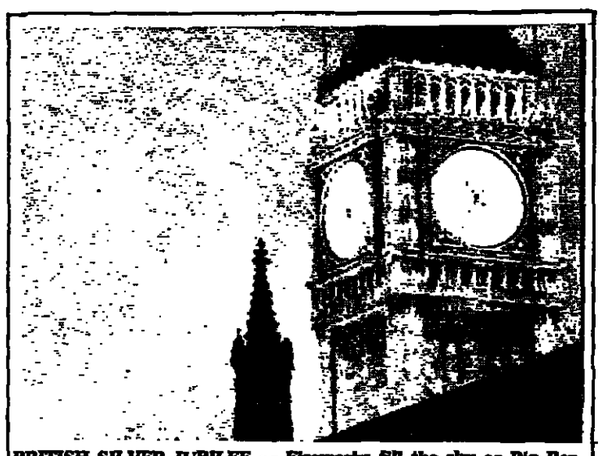
Palestinian sources said negotiations were continuing today but so far attempts to resolve the dispute and avert a fullscale armed clash have not succeeded.

The talks have been interrupted on several occasions by reports of minor sporadic clashes between the two sides only to be resumed shortly afterwards, the sources added.

The inter-commando flare-up in the south reached a peak with the arrival here of Syrian Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam Wednesday to try and resolve Lebanese-Palestinian differences over implementation of the 1969 Cairo agreement.

The controversial issue has centred on the number of armed men allowed in refugee camps and providing protection against any Israeli attacks.

The protection of the camps will be entrusted to the Arab peace-keeping force.



BRITISH SILVER JUBILEE -- Fireworks fill the sky as Big Ben, on the British House of Parliament, dominates the scene Thursday night during the Silver Jubilee fireworks spectacular on the River Thames. Queen Elizabeth and husband, the Duke of Edinburgh, and many thousands of spectators viewed the mammoth show. (AP wirephoto).

For labour exporting countries

Prince Hassan urges compensation scheme

By Rami G. Khouri

GENEVA, June 10 (J.T.). — His Highness Crown Prince Hassan today proposed the establishment of a new international body to channel money and resources from labour-importing countries to labour-exporting ones such as Jordan.

In his address to the 63rd annual meeting of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) this morning, Prince Hassan suggested the establishment of an international labour compensatory facility, whose aim would be to draw resources from the labour-importing nations and channel them into "developing labour-exporting countries in proportions relative to the estimated cost incurred due to the loss of labour."

He told the assembled delegates from 135 nations : "The time has come to give labour

See full text of Prince Hassan's speech -- p. 2

exports the attention and consideration traditionally accorded to capital transfers. In order to do this, there is need for an international agreement on the movement of labour whereby proper remuneration and treatment are ensured."

He went on to say that "through such an agreement, the flow of labour could be regulated in a manner compatible with the interest of contributing and recipient countries. It would also ensure that labour contracts are drafted so as to include minimum decent treatment, wages and security. What I have just said naturally applies equally to the out-flow of highly skilled labour. The familiar phenomenon of brain drain must be harnessed, regulated and controlled if we are to keep developing countries from becoming anaemic economically, socially, and intellectually."

Crown Prince Hassan also issued a diplomatically worded and veiled suggestion that the United States remain a member of the ILO. He said : "No country, however big or small, should treat them (international organisations such as the ILO) as peripheral to its vital interests or neglect them because they might not seem to serve as useful adjuncts to national policies."

He also touched on the Arab-Israeli conflict by noting that Jordan has repeatedly said that it seeks a "peaceful settlement of the Middle East crisis on the basis of a complete Israeli withdrawal from occupied territories and the restoration of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. However, until that stage is reached, we seek the support and understanding of all concerned for ameliorating the conditions of Arab labourers in the occupied territories."

In a press conference after his speech, Prince Hassan said his suggestion to establish the international labour compensatory facility is an idea that the ILO and other specialised international agencies "can carry further down the line."

He said regional groupings and bilateral contacts between states remain as strong alternatives to the kinds of results achieved in global talks or the international technical agencies, but that it was up to the technical organisations such as the ILO to help the developing states in these bilateral or regional efforts.

He thought that the political questions being raised in some international agencies are of a "second nature" to the technical work, and stressed that the technical work that gets done by such groups as the ILO is of vital and real importance to the world.

Brezhnev, Fahmi express will to reestablish friendship, cooperation

MOSCOW, June 10 (AFP). — Soviet Party leader Leonid Brezhnev and Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmi today expressed determination to reestablish friendship and cooperation, TASS news agency said.

The two held talks, attended by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, during which "useful views" were exchanged on Soviet-Egyptian relations, the Middle East situation and on certain international problems of common interest", TASS reported.

It added that "concrete measures" were examined to establish a long-term fundamental basis for regularising bilateral links.

Both leaders stated "identical or close positions" of their countries towards solving the Middle East problem and the need for an autumn Geneva conference.

"Both parties said they were convinced that the interests of a durable Middle East peace called for consolidation of cooperation and coordination of effort of the Soviet Union and Arab countries", TASS added.

It said the Egyptian minister recognised "the Soviet Union's important role in Middle East affairs and its weight as co-chairman of the Geneva peace conference to reach a general settlement of the Middle East problem.

Yesterday Mr. Fahmi and Mr. Gromyko held four-hour talks, over half of which were devoted to bilateral problems in a "frank atmosphere", informed sources said.

These problems include the Kremlin's refusal to grant a moratorium on Egypt's big debt to the Soviet Union, and to supply Egypt with weapons and spares, informed sources said.

Mr. Fahmi arrived here on Wednesday on a visit originally scheduled to last 48 hours. He is now due to leave tomorrow.

Egyptian President Anwar Sadat in March last year abrogated the 1971 Soviet-Egyptian friendship treaty, leaving many bilateral problems unsolved. Mr. Gromyko and Mr. Fahmi met last November in Bulgaria, apparently without making any progress on the poor relations between their countries.

In a note to U.N.

Austria backs rights of Palestinian people

UNITED NATIONS, June 10 (R). — Austria said in a note published here today that the Palestinian people cannot be denied the right of self-determination and the right to select their own representatives in international negotiations.

But it was of the utmost importance that the rights of all other peoples of the region, including the Israeli people, be equally acknowledged it added.

The note from the Austrian U.N. mission, was in reply to a circular earlier this year from Secretary General Kurt Waldheim enclosing an invitation from the chairman of the U.N.'s Committee on the Rights of the Palestinians to take part in the work of that 23-nation body.

The invitation was sent to all U.N. members, permanent U.N. observers and inter-governmental organisations not already involved in the work of the committee.

Urging a speedy resumption of the Geneva Middle East peace conference, which has not met since December 1973, the Austrian note declared : "Austria has on many occasions professed its conviction that the right of self-determination is to be counted among the basic human rights. This right can therefore not be denied to the Palestinian people.

"Furthermore, every people has the right to select its own representatives for the purpose of international negotiations. This right, therefore, must also be recognised to the Palestinian people and the necessary choice cannot be imposed upon them from outside."

The note said the Palestinian Rights Committee's report to last year's session of the General Assembly was a valuable contribution to the "necessary search for ingenuity and flexibility" which were needed to ensure that the Palestinian people attained their legitimate rights and aspirations. It thus supplemented other efforts to achieve a peaceful solution to the Arab-Israeli dispute.

"However, the right of one party to a conflict can be recognised only to the extent that the rights of the other parties are not infringed upon. Thus it seems to be of utmost importance that in recognising the rights of the Palestinian people and in assuring a national expression for these rights, the rights of all other peoples of the region, including the Israeli people, be equally acknowledged," the note added.

Likud starts talks to form new government

TEL AVIV, June 10 (AFP). — Negotiations to form a new Israeli government began today with policy differences over the occupied West Bank, the major stumbling block.

Prime Minister-designate Menachem Begin announced that his rightist Likud bloc would allocate 10 days to the talks on ironing out the differences with the Democratic Movement for Change (DMC), which would be a key partner in the proposed coalition.

The Likud today detailed its position in response to a 10-point statement put forward by the DMC, calling for policy on the West Bank to be left unchanged from the way it was under the outgoing government of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin.

The Likud bloc said that a Begin government would be ready to discuss a peace settlement with the Arab countries either directly or indirectly and with "no pre-conditions whatsoever".

"Each of the parties (to any future peace talks) will be free to submit suggestions or proposals on this or that question, every problem being negotiable".

Political observers took the last phrase as a major concession to the DMC, which opposes any change in the status of the West Bank while there is still hope of a peace settlement.

But the text made no bones that the Likud considered the West Bank part and parcel of Israeli territory. "The Jewish people possess an historic, eternal and inalienable right to Eretz Israel," it said, using the biblical term for a land of Israel including the West Bank.

It said the government would "map out, execute and encourage Jewish settlements, urban and rural, on all of the territory of the historic fatherland, in conformity with Zionist objectives and the country's defense needs".

The observers pointed out that the text represented an attempt to bridge the gap with the DMC without opening up any new rift with the ultraorthodox religious parties on Mr. Begin's right.

Yesterday, the Council of Torah Sages authorised the strict Agudat Israel Party to sign an agreement to support Mr. Begin's proposed coalition, but not to accept cabinet posts.

That decision guaranteed Mr. Begin at least 61 seats, a two-vote majority in the 120-seat Knesset (parliament).

Meanwhile Defence Minister Shimon Peres said today he expected difficulties in future relations between Israel and the United States, Israel Radio reported.

Mr. Peres told a radio interviewer after a cabinet meeting on security affairs that any change in American policies towards Israel could not be attributed to last month's general elections which brought the rightwing Likud bloc to power.

West Bank mayor barred from attending meeting in Rome

TEL AVIV, June 10 (R). — Israeli Radio said today the military authorities on the occupied West Bank had refused permission for the Mayor of the West Bank town of Ramallah to attend a conference in Rome.

It said that Mr. Karim Khalaf had been invited to attend a meeting of leftwing mayors in the Italian capital.

The radio said it was the third time Mr. Khalaf had been refused permission to go abroad since winning the municipal elections last year. No reason for the ban had been given.

The authorities rejected his previous applications to go on a fund-raising visit to Algeria, and to attend an Arab conference in Rabat.

The army has recently stopped Arab mayors from going abroad on fund-raising tours.

Commonwealth leaders agree on need to dismantle racial regimes in Southern Africa

LONDON, June 10 (AFP). — Commonwealth leaders assembled here today unanimously agreed on the "need to dismantle the apparatus" on which are founded the minority regimes of South Africa, Namibia (Southwest Africa) and Zimbabwe (Rhodesia).

Racial discrimination by the white minority regimes was universally condemned, but several speakers at the wide-ranging debate on Southern Africa pointed out that there still existed important differences in tactical approaches to ending racial discrimination.

Some expressed a guarded welcome for the Anglo-American initiative aiming at the setting up of a majority government in Rhodesia by 1978, while some expressed doubts as to its chances of success.

The representatives of several African countries reaffirmed that the only way for progress to be made on this issue was an intensification of the armed struggle launched by African nationalist movements.

The commonwealth summit opened here last Wednesday.

Nevertheless, it was generally agreed that the Anglo-American initiative should be pursued with the utmost speed and energy. Representatives of two countries, Malawi and Fidji, said they were "totally opposed" to the use of armed force in Southern Africa, as this was too dangerous and could result in the destruction of the economies of the countries involved.

Commonwealth leaders agreed that South Africa itself was the "key problem" and said that the attitude of the Pretoria government had made it the "communist world's best friend" by denying the "justified aspirations" of the majority of its population.

African delegates warmly welcomed statements made by New Zealand Prime Minister Robert Muldoon in favour of maintaining economic and political pressure on minority regimes in Southern Africa.

Arab Boycott Office to reassess future strategy

ALEXANDRIA, June 10 (R). — Officials of the Arab boycott against Israel will continue their meetings here tomorrow to re-appraise their future economic strategy.

A main issue at the conference table is how to counter a proposed American legislation banning American firms from adhering to Arab boycott regulations, an Arab League official said.

The boycott Commissioner General Mohamad Mahgoub threatened that many firms in West European countries and Japan were awaiting the opportunity to replace American firms in Arab markets.

"If such a law was passed it would hit their economies more than that of the Arab states," he said referring to the bill which was approved by Congress tonight but has to be signed by President Carter before becoming a law.

Mr. Mahgoub said that it was estimated the U.S. deficit arising from banned dealings with American companies could amount to $30 billion in addition to putting about half a million people out of work.

Conference delegates said in view of the American legislation any chance that boycott regulation might be relaxed was now fading.

The conference which began its sessions on Wednesday already banned the international Masonic movement because of its plans to hold a conference in Israel this year.

Mr. Mahgoub said the movement had defied repeated warnings to hold the conference elsewhere.

"This movement worked for Israel and sponsors the Zionist movement under the cover of an international social movement," he added.

The conference urged Arab states to implement the ban and close Masonic branches in their countries.

The 12 days conference will also consider cases of about 100 unnamed companies-either to remove or include them on the blacklist. Under boycott rules, names of firms are kept secret.

The case of the West German Motor Company Volkswagen will probably be discussed tomorrow, a conference delegate said.

The company has submitted documents proving it has no dealings with Israel, he added.

Ecevit will try to form one-party government

ANKARA, June 10 (R). — Social-democratic leader Bulent Ecevit will try to form a one-party minority government despite his failure to win an overall majority in the Turkish elections, officials of his party said today.

Mr. Ecevit evidently feels his bid -- which would require the cooperation of individual deputies from other parties -- will be strengthened by the widespread feeling here that firm answers are overdue to Turkey's pressing problems.

The outgoing right-of-centre coalition was unable to come up with such answers partly because of divisions among its members. The elections last Sunday failed to produce a single-party parliamentary majority.

At least two of Turkey's senior business leaders are among those who have spoken up since the elections urging Mr. Ecevit's party to form a government quickly and tackle the nation's problems.

Mr. Ecevit has not ruled out the possibility of trying a coalition with the strongly Islamic National Salvation Party (NSP).

But the commitment of NSP leader Necmettin Erbakan to a "hawkish" position on Cyprus, lavish spending on industrial development and other policies are obstacles to unified policy making with Mr. Ecevit.

Intensive political contacts were under way here today. Mr. Ecevit's Republican People's Party (RPP) was understood to be in touch with individual members of other parties in its search for cooperation "which might take the form of either support or abstentions on votes of confidence."

Congress passes bill against Arab boycott

WASHINGTON, June 10 (R). — Congress gave final approval today to legislation prohibiting U.S. firms from complying with the Arab trade boycott against Israel.

The measure swept through the House of Representatives and was sent to President Carter to sign into law.

The bill would also prohibit exports of Alaskan oil to Japan for two years unless President Carter declares that the exported oil would not reduce domestic supplies or raise U.S. prices.

The major provisions of the bill are aimed at preventing U.S. companies from agreeing to anti-Israeli conditions in order to do business with Arab countries.

Once signed into law, the bill would bar U.S. businesses from knowingly agreeing to support the Arab boycott.: Offenders could lose their U.S. export licences.

The legislation gives U.S. companies with existing contracts with Arab countries until the end of 1978 to renegotiate their agreements and comply with the law.

Americans specifically would be prohibited from agreeing to refuse to do business with Israel, and from boycotting other American firms that do carry on business with Israel, in order to win Arab contracts.

The prohibition against Alaskan oil shipments to Japan is designed to keep the new oil from Alaska within U.S. control, because the United States is facing a growing energy shortage.

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Misguided act ?

It would be nice to think that a *misguided* application of anti-discriminatory measures was responsible for the final approval given by the U.S. Congress to the bill banning American firms from complying with the Arab boycott of Israel. It is more likely, however, that credit must go to the powerful pro-Israeli lobby for engineering a conflict between the United States and the Arab World at a time that is embarrassing for President Carter.

If the American president signs the bill he will be alienating the Arabs and souring the excellent trade relations between his country and the Arab World. If and when he later comes to apply pressure on the new leaders of Israel to climb down from their super-hawkish stand, he will have both his flanks exposed and could end up alienating both parties to the Mideast conflict, thereby severely undermining his role as a peace-broker. President Carter will be in the unenviable position of launching his peace initiative with his hands tied behind his back.

The anti-boycott bill smacks too much of the traditional derailing tactics employed by Israel and its supporters in the United States. As the boycott issue comes to occupy centre stage, the slow awakening of American public opinion to a belated realisation of Israel's intransigence will be nipped in the bud.

The United States has itself applied boycotts on other nations in the past and must realise that at times the measure is necessary and justified. The Arab boycott of Israel is not only justified but could prove quite effective against the ailing Israeli economy. Why should the Americans come to Israel's aid at this point when they should be putting pressure on it themselves to protect the very same trade relations and cooperation they are souring with this act ? Why should they fight Israel's economic war ?

Of course the measure could backfire as Americans discover that they are losing money and compounding their unemployment problems to help Israel evade the concessions necessary for peace. But that will take time, and time is a scarce commodity in the Middle East.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Jordanian dailies were concerned with different subjects on Friday. Al Dustour commented on the mass media bustle accompanying the formation of *the Israeli cabinet*. Al Akhbar commented satirically on objections to swimming pools in connection with the water crisis in Amman.

Al Dustour said that in spite of the mass media bustle accompanying the talks for the formation of the Israeli cabinet, the Arabs must remain cool and calm. Arabs must remain cool, but alert to what is going on. The paper thinks that any kind of Israeli cabinet should not affect the Arabs nor cause them to react.

The paper said that an Israeli cabinet formed by the Likud or a national coalition does not affect the Arabs. The Arabs act on the belief that they shape their own destiny. The paper continued that General Gur's pompous statements only emphasise Israelis aggressive intentions. These intentions are known and fully understood by the Arabs. The Arabs must take the initiative to let the whole world know Israel's intentions. World public opinion must realise how much Israel's leadership fears peace.

Without a doubt, Israel faces isolation due to its ambitions and expansionist policy. The paper adds that for Israel to get out of this isolation it might resort to an "adventure". The paper does not explain what kind of an "adventure" but it is assumed that it is a military one. The paper adds that Arab calculations take into account such a possible "adventure".

For several years Israel has deluded the world with its peace statements; a "peace" now hated by Israel. And now its delusions are known even to the U.S.

It appears that Israel's mass media bustle, at present, and the threats by the military are intended to sabotage Carter's peace efforts.

The paper concludes that Israel can no longer make the Arabs act the way it wants i.e on the basis that Israel is the one who acts and the Arabs are the ones who react. It is clear now the Arabs can act according to objective calculations which enable them to progress towards peace.

Al Akhbar in an editorial entitled "Swimming pools are a necessity" commented on objections are commonplace in pools in Amman in a time of water crisis. The paper said that objections to having swimming pools are not valid. It is sad to find that these objections are commonplace in all talks concerning "the summer and water."

The fact is that swimming pools do not require more water than that which is used for washing a car. With the system of water filtration the pool keeps reusing the same water though losing on unknown amount through evaporation.

Swimming pools are a necessity and not a luxury. The paper calls for maintaining swimming pools in all parts of the capital, towns and villages. Swimming should be part of the school curriculum in Jordan. The paper wonders though who is responsible for including it in the curriculum; whether it is the Ministry of Education, or the Ministry of Culture and Youth or the responsibility of the municipalities or all of them together.

The paper adds that it is not going to cite the advantages of swimming and that it is not important to convince others of the advantages; what is important is to communalise swimming pools.

The paper sarcastically adds that this should not be done at the expense of water used for drinking or cleaning but at the expense of water wasted through pipeline damages.

GOT SOMETHING ON YOUR MIND?
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Prince Hassan urges setting up International Labour Compensatory Facility in ILO conference speech

Editor's note: The following is the full text of the speech delivered by His Highness Crown Prince Hassan at the 63rd annual meeting of the International Labour Organisation in Geneva on June 10th.

Mr. Chairman, Mr. Director-General, Distinguished Delegates,

I deem it an honour for my country and a privilege for me to be given the opportunity to address this conference. I should like, therefore, to express, first of all, my deep gratitude for the kind invitation extended to me by Mr. Blanchard. In a way, the International Labour Conference is the annual manifestation of the common will of the international community to promote human welfare in the field of labour and employment and to strengthen the ties of interdependence that bind together all states, big and small, in today's world. To speak about the hopes and aspirations of the people of Jordan and to share with you our thinking on issues which are the subject of your deliberations would, therefore, be to fulfil the purpose of this gathering.

During recent years, in forums inside and outside the United Nations system, sustained efforts have been made for a meaningful dialogue between the developing and the developed nations. Seldom in recent history has the urgency of such a dialogue been felt as acutely as during the last few years. The tripartite structure of ILO lends itself, in a unique way, to the promotion of such a dialogue.

Many years ago, Bertrand Russell, in an essay which he appropriately entitled "The Need for Political Scepticism", wrote what is still true today and I quote: ".... international finance and international labour, if they could overcome their mutual distrust, could at this moment agree on a programme which would take the national parliaments several years to carry out and would improve the world immeasurably."

And he concluded: "Knowledge exists, and goodwill exists: but both remain impotent until they possess the proper organs for making themselves heard."

Mr. Chairman,

I think that although times have evolved and the context is different, ILO continues to have the capacity to be one of such organs. I am certain that what will be said here in this conference will be heard if it represents the consensus of the international community to improve the lot of man.

The record of ILO for over half a century is one of the most distinguished. Having become 'operational' even before the League of Nations, this organisation practically pioneered multilateral technical assistance. In fact ,the term 'technical assistance' appeared in an ILO report already in 1920 and I understand that it was Albert Thomas himself who introduced it into the report. Much has changed in terms of global politics and policies since those times, but, sadly enough, many of the human problems such as poverty, hunger, and unemployment have remained much the same.

More than thirty years ago, in a similar Labour Conference, held in Philadelphia, the international community ,in unison, declared that: "Poverty anywhere constitutes a danger to prosperity everywhere."

Today we feel the poignant truth underlying this statement more than ever before since we are becoming increasingly aware of the hazards of confrontation between poverty and prosperity and the fragility of the dialogue between the south and the north.

In a world full of conflicting interests, it is easy to fall prey to pessimism. There is all the more need, therefore, to strengthen our faith in the value of international organisations such as ILO. No country, however big or small, should treat them as peripheral to its vital interests or neglect them because they might not seem to serve as useful adjuncts to national policies. Universality both in terms of membership and financial or political support is essential for an international organisation to be effective and fulfil adequately its mission. Neither internal conflicts nor differences between nations should be allowed to adversely affect this universal character. I hope and trust that ILO will continue to enjoy the universal support that it needs and deserves.

Mr. Chairman,

I have stressed the importance of the role of ILO because, through years of experience, we, in Jordan, have learnt to appreciate this organisation as a valuable partner in our development efforts.

It has provided useful expert advice and I would like here to record our deep gratitude for it. With ILO's assistance we are also in the process of elaborating a new all-encompassing social contract to further promote human welfare at all levels of the population. New legislation relating to all aspects of social security is now at an advanced stage of preparation. When completed, it should enable Jordan to accede to a number of ILO conventions and thus bring us closer, in several domains, to international standards. Already, to the greatest possible extent, we are practising the tripartite principle and thus following the ILO pattern. In a regular manner, the representatives of labour, the employers and the government get together to solve problems of common concern. Similarly, the problems of industry are not left exclusively in the hands of industrialists and the monopoly of the decision-making process is broken by direct involvement of labour in all matters of direct concern to it.

In its work, ILO has addressed itself to some of the most critical and fundamental sectors in the context of the New International Economic Order which all nations, big and small, are today trying to promote. I am sure I will be speaking not only on behalf of the Arab World, but also the whole membership of this organisation when I say that the efforts made under the auspices of ILO in this regard are not only necessary but a sine qua non for the improvement of the overall situation of today's troubled world. The most significant aspect of ILO's work is that it is exclusively addressed to man and not to machine. No serious economic planner can today neglect the fundamental position of human resources in any economic scheme. In the context of Jordan's economic plans, His Majesty King Hussein has consistenly asserted that "Man is the centre of gravity in our development efforts. He is the agent of development and he is the beneficiary."

In the domain of development economics, I believe that what applies to my country is relevant to a significant degree to other developing countries. It is the opportunity of exchanging views and sharing our experiences with others which enhances the value of a conference such as this. I, therefore, propose to briefly describe the problems that we in Jordan face and the aspirations that we nurture.

Both geographically and politically, as well as in its economic and social structure, Jordan has a rather unique position. We have never had the time to stereotype ourselves and our social achievements, under a particular slogan. The reason for this has probably also been that our central location to the demographic unheavals caused thrice by war in the Middle East, has made our political role a demanding one. We realised that to survive, our resources had to be equated more realistically to the role expected of us. Psychologically, it was a cruel blow to the economists and planners that, although our real growth rate of seven per cent had been one of the world's finest prior to 1967, war and destruction had once again triumphed.

It may be easy to hypothesize that prosperity would naturally follow the peace that has eluded our area for so long. Yet, living year-after-year in an atmosphere of uncertainty and unrest, we came to realise that prosperity through economic development would not follow the advent of peace, but should appropriately be the forerunner of it. Since war first begins in the minds of men', we directed our efforts to giving our people, through social welfare and economic development, that peace of mind which the international community expects of us when calling upon us to resolve our regional differences. This is why we tried to parallel the Development Decade with one of our own and which, during the first Development Plan ending in 1975, attracted the sizeable investments that we had envisaged, as the ground work for our current Five-Year Plan.

I do not wish to belabour the political aspects of the situation now prevailing in the area. There are certain aspects however, which are of direct relevance to the work of ILO and which deserve to be briefly mentioned. Like the overwhelming majority of nations represented here, we, in Jordan, are very concerned about the occupied territories and the labour conditions therein. We realise the difficulty and, indeed, the undesirability of promoting piecemeal solutions and feel that, in the final analysis, the resolving of the problem of labour conditions in the occupied territories lies first and foremost in a just and durable settlement of the Arab-Israeli confrontation. His Majesty King Hussein has reiterated time and again that like the other Arab states, we seek a peaceful settlement of the Middle East crisis on the basis of a complete Israeli withdrawal from occupied territories and the restoration of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. However, until that stage is reached, we seek the support and understanding of all concerned for ameliorating the conditions of Arab labourers in the occupied territories.

Despite the political and demographic handicaps too well known for me to dwell upon here, Jordan was able to forge ahead its development efforts and I am glad to be able to say that since the inception of the previous development plan, we doubled our per capita income in current terms. Unfortunately, this progress brought along its own dilemma: while it reduced, on the one hand, our eligibility for soft financing from institutions such as the World Bank, its benefits in real terms, were, on the other hand, nullified by inflationary pressures. Obviously, the uncomfortable position of "running faster in order to remain at the same place," which is the fate of many developing countries, needs some redressing on the part of those who have the means to do so.

The unhealthy economic and social effects of inflation are well known and I would not wish to go into details except insofar as the labour market was affected by it. Obviously, inflationary pressures brought real wages below nominal level. Our ability to compensate our workers for the loss was constrained by our limited resources. Under the mounting pressure of rising costs of living, workers were easily lured by lucrative salaries abroad. Unable to resist the temptation, skilled and semi-skilled workers continued to leave the country. This labour drain reversed the traditional picture, and we found ourselves in Jordan in dire need of labour, compared with our previous surplus. This shortage of necessary skills had its impact in turn on our ability to implement our development plans. In order to illustrate the extent of migration in Jordan, I need cite just one figure: it is estimated that one-third of Jordan's labour force is currently employed outside the country.

Additionally, the consequences of labour shortages are not confined to higher wages. They are causinig a massive internal migration movement from rural to urban centres. Differences in income and services between these two sectors is emptying our villages and rural areas and overcrowding our cities. Greater Amman now hosts more that fifty per cent of Jordan's population. As is well known ,such a population distribution causes agricultural output to degenerate and imposes severe social and service constraints in large cities. This situation is clearly inimical to our principal development objectives.

When our Five-Year Plan (1976-1980) was elaborated, all these parameters were fully borne in mind. While planning to attain a real growth rate of twelve per cent per annum, we also tried in the plan to seek equitable distribution of income and services on individual and geographic levels. This led to a two-pronged dilemma which is probably found in most small developing countries. If we give priority to directly productive ventures, our social balance may be jeopardised. On the other hand, if we concentrate on responding to emerging social problems, we shall have little resources to improve our productive means. Economic theorists may construct elegant models revealing a utopian solution, or may engage in lofty arguments over the choice between balanced versus unbalanced growth. The hard facts of life may not coincide with all that theorisation. We are trying to improve our productive capacities and maintain an equitable distribution picture. The two goals cannot be incompatible in our planning and implementation horizons. This, however, does not nullify the existence of a trade-off between the two, and our search for the optimum combination has never ceased. To arrive at this satisfactory point, we are utilising our most precious factor of development, namely: man.

This attiude was warranted not only by philanthropic motives, but by the facts of life which make our economy. Besides the fundamental role of human resources inside the country and one-third of the labour-force outside, there are more than 35,000 Jordanian students attending colleges outside Jordan, excluding the 7,000 inside Jordan. The role of Jordanian women is being strongly emphasised in other than traditional fields. Our skilled and highly educated citizens are actively contributing to the development of neighbouring Arab countries.

It would be relevant to mention at this juncture that our esteem for human efforts stems from our religious heritage; a heritage which derives much of its essence from the great religions of the world which are cradled in the Middle East. Islam, as a way of life, rather than a religion, introduced a new equilibrium in society. It emerged at a time when man's dignity was at a low ebb, and it elevated him to a place worthy of him. Fourteen centuries ago the Prophet Mohammed preached human rights, and abhorred discrimination among human beings. It was he who insisted on the payment of real wages, equal to the effort exerted, and emphasised the work ethic. Islam introduced and promoted the concept of social security, adding thus an important dimension to the harmonious development of society.

With our confirmed belief that man's well-being and performance are interdependent factors, we, in Jordan are trying to promote the welfare of our people. There is, of course, still a discrepancy between our goals and the actual performance but we hope to overcome it through purposeful efforts, particularly if we are aided by the necessary support of the international community. It is not charity that we ask for, but solid objective aid that would assist us in continuing with our positive role as a stabilising force both at regional and international level.

Like many countries represented here, Jordan is poor in natural resources but rich in human resources. Since the primary resource of my country is the human element, our planners have naturally had to pay considerable attention to this important factor in national development. We feel that there is a pressing need for a set of formulae to be elaborated and adopted at a universal level in order to ensure that the terms of trade between capital and labour do not degenerate further in favour of capital. Unless this imbalance in terms of returns is discouraged, the gap between the rich and poor countries is bound to further widen and may, in the foreseeable future, reach intolerable limits.

It is hardly necessary for me to emphasise here the obvious fact that labour is at least as important a factor of production as capital. It is becoming increasingly clear to planners around the world that man is the primary development factor and capital occupies a secondary position. The issue is fortified if one looks a. the cost incurred in preparing capable human beings and that of accruing capital. In many developing countries, qualified labour is getting to be in chronically short supply. Thus, economic conditions should be, but are not, tipping the exchange rate between labour and capital in favour of labour. The world at large still discriminates between labour and capital exports. The time has come to give labour exports the attention and consideration traditionally accorded to capital transfers. In order to do this, there is need for an international agreement on the movement of labour whereby proper remuneration and treatment are ensured. This links up most appropriately with the current international concern over the issues of human rights and further commits us to the fundamental principles defined and promoted by ILO. Through such an agreement, the flow of labour could be regulated in a manner compatible with the interest of contributing and recipient countries. It would also ensure that labour contracts are drafted so as to include minimum decent treatment, wages, and security. What I have just said naturally applies equally to the out-flow of highly skilled labour. The familiar phenomenon of brain drain must be harnessed, regulated and controlled if we are to keep developing countries from becoming anaemic economically, socially, and intellectually.

In this over-all context, I would also like to propose the establishment of an International Labour Compensatory Facility (I.L.C.F.). It could be elaborated along the lines of the Trust Fund for Compensatory Facilities of the International Monetary Fund. The proposed facility would draw its

(To be continued on p. 6)

ABSURDITY'S LOOPHOLE

Bassam Bishuti apologises to his readers for the non-appearance today of his regular weekly column Absurdity's Loophole.

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JORDAN'S LEADING FIGURES OPEN THEIR HEARTS

A picture in the newspaper, official statements and political activities on the television, official trips and spectacular meetings with heads of state... This is what ordinary people know about the personalities taking decisions in their country. But one seems to forget that, in fact, these heads of government, ministers, high-ranking officers and director generals are also human beings who have a family life, one or more hobby and who can also laugh and dream...

The Jordan Times has met some of these personalities, who have humbly accepted to reveal the usually hidden aspects of their daily life and who talk of everything with an open heart. We start this week with the man who once dreamed about being an architect and who could now make a big impact on Jordanian politics: Chief of the Royal Court Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf.

Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf: A real intellectual without any pretension

By Irene Ramadan
Special to the Jordan Times

The sound of a piano fills the house. The same melody is played over and over again. Piles of books are put in order in a huge bookcase. We are at the smiling and inviting house of Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf, Chief of the Royal Court. Simple, relaxed and not at all artificial, Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf -- born on July 8, 1939 -- is far from being a stereotype politician. He looks rather like a cheerful college student who strikes you by his bright mind.

With him you immediately feel at ease and he is certainly one of the rare persons who is able to talk, with ease and in depth, about any subject. When asked what it means to him to be Chief of the Royal Court, he answers:

"It means being in direct service to the symbol of the country, which is the King. It means very delicate work, because one has to be non-partisan, since the royal palace belongs to everyone and the royal palace has to be sensitive to the people, their needs and their problems. Also, the royal palace has to keep a perspective that goes beyond daily politics and, of course, being close to the King is a very heavy responsibility. You always have to maintain a sense of integrity, impartiality and honesty. You are in direct service to the King.

"It is a 24 hour job, which requires continuous attention and availability, but like in any other responsible position, there are hours of work and hours of rest."



The Sharaf family: Sharif Abdul Hamid, his wife and children surrounded by their various interests and hobbies.

Leila A. H. Sharaf

"I don't seem to find the hours of rest," Leila Sharaf replies smiling broadly.

Sharif Abdul Hamid's wife, Leila -- born in Najjar in Lebanon -- is also an openminded woman who reads a lot. With her too, you can talk about anything. And like her husband, she also has a great sense of humour. There is a strong binding element between this couple -- the kind of element which is so essential for a successful husband-wife relationship. They first met at the American University of Beirut. He was studying international relations and she was studying literature.

The sound of the piano continues to fill the house. Then a guitar is heard. Who is playing? Nasser (10) and Fares (7), Sharif Sharaf's two sons. Nasser dreams about being an astronaut or a rock star and Fares a scientist. Meanwhile, they are studying at the American Community School in Amman. Besides music, they play chess, ride horses and learn judo. They often practise the art of fighting on their dad. The Sharaf parents are very friendly with their children. This happy family runs its private life with joy, tenderness and intelligence.

From Breakfast to Dinner

You may wonder what one day in the life of a Chief of the Royal Cabinet consists of.

"If the telephone has not rung by 7 a.m." Sharif Sharaf explains, "the children come to our room and we have breakfast together. When I was in the United States, I never had a breakfast. Here I do, because most of the time we miss lunch." So in the morning he takes coffee and toast with cheese, labaneh and honey. At nine, he goes to his office or to a meeting.

"I never accept lunch engagements. Sometimes we have a light meal of sandwiches at the office.

"The work of the day depends on the programme of His Majesty. Sometimes he arrives early to the court, sometimes we meet him at some other place -- the nature of the work is varied. We accompany him during his visits to the army, when he has meetings or when he receives foreign visitors. And this can be at any time of the day or night.

"Very often I have engagements in the evening -- sometimes with my wife and sometimes alone for an official stag dinner.

"When I come home and before we go out, I like to play rough with my children. We run after each other, we play ball or they practise judo on me. Our relationship is close and informal. We discuss anything with them: Their daily life in school or any subject they propose."

A Good Painter

Very little time is left for the various hobbies that Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf has: Reading, horse riding and painting. He does beautiful sketches for his children and very impressive caricatures and portraits. When he was at the U.N. he used to draw the speakers he was listening to during a session. He hopes one day to be able to practise one of his favourite sports in Amman: Riding a bicycle.

Non Fiction Literature

As for his reading, he says:

"I have passed, like most people, through different phases. Among English authors, my favourite at first was Bernard Shaw. Later I switched to non-fiction literature such as social and political studies and biographies.

I don't think I have a favourite Arab writer. During my younger days, I used to enjoy reading Gebran Khalil Gebran and the others like Tufik Al Hakim and Taha Hussein. During the last 10 years I haven't found a real good Arab book. It saddens me that, at the moment, Arab literature is rather poor. But I believe we have good Arab poets, but no good social or even literary authors. I have the feeling that in the coming 10 years there will be a cultural revival in the Arab World.

Sharif Sharaf's wife reads a lot too. She is also learning Spanish at the moment and practising the piano. During the eight years she spent in the U.S. she was extremely active both socially and intellectually.

Now in Amman, she has joined the board of the Social Development Fund. She also helped to start an association, which is creating a national centre for cerebral paralysis.

Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf was Ambassador in Washington and at the U.N. for 10 years. What did he get from that experience abroad?

"I came to the conclusion that state and government are people and that diplomacy must be based on frankness, directness and a clear definition of aims. As an Arab, I feel that the Arabs have not made enough efforts to communicate with all countries and people on different levels. Also one should not be so convinced of the justice of one's cause to the point that one neglects to communicate one's views, feelings and aspirations to others."

The Inner Strength of Jordan

How does his country appear to him after his absence?

"I think it is a country which has great inner strength, but which needs to build the institutions and public psychology to express this inner strength. I think Jordan has the potential to provide an example in the Arab World in terms of combining loyalty to tradition and openness to the world."

What does Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf like in life?

"Beautiful things, intelligent people, intellectual activities, honest people, people who believe in something, people who love their country, women who are not concerned only with appearence, children, music -- Feyruz, the powerful Jordanian sounds, light classical music --"

What does he hate?

"Hypocrisy, lack of moral courage, demagogues, pretention, dogmatism."

As a dreamer, what does the Chief of the Royal Court wish to be?

"I would have liked to be an architect or a movie director."

Maybe he is a frustrated architect. But in politics he is a very talented architect.

Next week: Premier Mudar Badran.

ABDULLAH BRIDGE MAY REOPEN

TEL AVIV, June 10 (R). — Jordan is ready to reopen a third bridge ovbr the Jordan River, according to reports from West Bank inhabitants returning from Amman.

They said Jordan would reopen the war-damaged Abdullah Bridge if Israel took steps to reduce overcrowding at King Hussein and Prince Mohammad bridges. Travellers have complained over conditions in the customs and border control areas at the Israeli-held end of the bridges.

Israel indicated some time ago it would allow the reopening of the Abdullah Bridge.

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AID plan aims to meet basic needs of poor

WASHINGTON, June 10 (R). — The Carter administration today called for a re-direction of Western foreign aid, to raise the living standards of the world's poorest peoples.

The report outlined by Mr. John Gilligan, Administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID), predicts that extreme poverty in the world could be eliminated within the next 15 to 25 years.

The former Ohio governor said the rapid progress of many developing countries over the past 20 years had not led to an increase in living standards for the poorer half of their growing populations.

This appears in India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Indonesia, most of Africa and even Brazil, which has had the most dramatic growth rate in Latin America.

Mr. Gilligan said the new programme would focus on satisfying the basic human needs of food, shelter, health and employment.

It would stress in rural areas significant land reforms, as needed, including the developing of water and transportation. se labour-intensive production. Ir the area of industrial development, it would emphasi-

The Western countries in the Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) should take the initiative and announce that they would put most of their development assistance funds into programmes for meeting basic human needs.

At the same time, they should make a determined effort to substantially raise their official development aid. He set as a goal for the basic needs programmes $20 to $25 billion a year by 1980.

Explaining how the programme would be carried out and how it would work in with the Carter administration's concern for human rights, he said:

"I think that the developing countries who are interested in new access to international financial resources would commit themselves to meeting the minimum needs of their populations -- and to distributing the benefits of development on an equitable basis -- and to protecting the human rights of their populations so that development could take place."

Cuban sugar industry could be boosted substantially if U.S. lifted trade embargo

NEW YORK, June 10 (R). — Cuba's sugar industry would get a substantial boost if the United States trade embargo was lifted, an American sugar industry official said yesterday.

Plans to exchange diplomats between Cuba and the U.S. were announced last week and congress has been discussing relaxation of the trade embargo.

An executive of a U.S. sugar Equipment Company who recently visited the island said Cuba badly needed to modernise its harvesting techniques.

The official, who asked not to be named, said at least 65 per cent of the Cuban crop was now cut by hand, and the country needed mechanical harvesters if it was to boost annual production from the current six million metric tons to its goal of eight million in three years.

According to sugar brokers, Cuban barter deals with communist countries have led to a serious shortage of foreign exchange, making any major expansion of the industry impossible.

Rubber talks end with agreement possible in fall

GENEVA, June 10 (AFP). — Natural rubber may be one of the few basis products on which agreement could be reached without too much difficulty, thanks to the producing countries, observers at the rubber talks ending here today said.

The negotiations took place in a favourable atmosphere, sources close to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) sponsored meetings said.

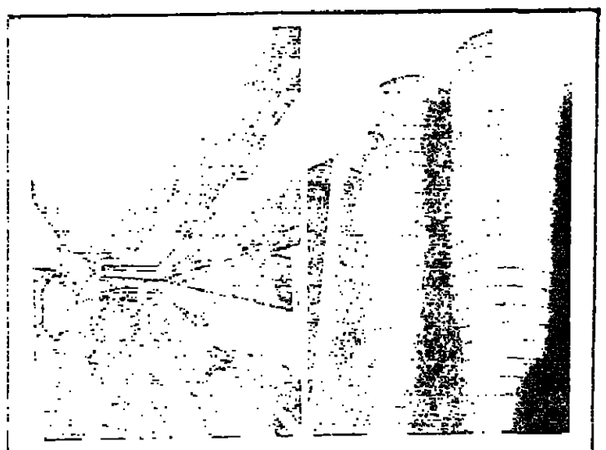
But another similar meeting probably in the autumn, will be necessary to prepare the negotiations for a possible international agreement to stabilise prices of this raw material, reliable sources said.

A total of 33 consumer and producing countries have been taking part in the current talks.

The producers, chiefly Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand and Sri Lanka, concluded an agreement among themselves last November which formed the foundation for wider international arrangements.

After cotton, natural rubber is the number two raw material exported by the developing countries. Its exports rose from 1,900,000 tons in 1960 to 3,200,000 tons in 1974. But natural rubber's share of the world market fell from 74 per cent in 1948 to 33 per cent in 1974 because of expansion of the synthetic rubber industry.

The real problem is not rivalry between the two forms of rubber, but sudden fluctuations in prices. The price of natural rubber rose by 43 per cent from 1972 to 1973 and then fell by 25 per cent from 1974 to 1975.



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Uranium cartel members want documents secret

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AFP) Gulf Oil Corporation and the Canadian government are putting pressure on the U.S. House of Representatives and U.S. government to have documents connected with an alleged international uranium cartel kept secret, congressional source said here today.

Executives from Gulf Oil have been heard by a House subcommittee, and Canada has been in touch with the U.S. State Department on the subject, the sources said.

Earlier Westinghouse, which supplies nuclear power plants, as Gulf Oil also does, accused Gulf of heading an international cartel aiming at raising the price of uranium from $6 a pound weight in 1972 to a figure of more than $40.

Judge George Hart who handled the case did not disclose the documents in question. But he said that a cartel was set up by the main uranium producers at a Paris meeting in February 1972 "to remedy (the) situation of oversupply and low prices."

An agreement is said to have been reached at Johannesburg in June 1972 bringing in Canadian firms. The aim was to push out independent producers including Westinghouse, it is said.

ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

* DETROIT, Michigan, June 10 (AFP). — The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) has begun an investigation which may lead to the recall of 6,200,000 Ford cars and trucks with possible defects in the engine fans, it was learned here yesterday. A spokesman for the NHTSA said that it had been informed of the death of a 19-year-old mechanic wounded by a fan blade which broke when he was repairing a car. The NHTSA said that this accident showed the urgent need to recall 1970 and 1977 Ford cars and trucks which could be dangerous. The recall of 6,200,000 vehicles would be the biggest since 1971, when General Motors called in 7,300,000 cars with engine defects.

* LONDON, June 10 (AFP). — Britain registered a record balance of payments surplus of £1,913 million in the first quarter, compared with an overall deficit of £3,628 million last year, the treasury announced yesterday. The January to March surplus -- the first since 1971 apart from a tiny one in the second quarter of 1973 -- marked a turn-round of more than £2,000 million from the 1976 fourth quarter deficit of £183 millions. The sharp improvement was largely due to a flowback of capital following the rescue operation mounted for sterling at the end of last year by the international Monetary Fund and Central Bank governors, officials said.

* ROME, June 10 (AFP). — Italy has taken up $150 million of the October 1974 standby of $2,000 million granted by West Germany, banking sources said here today. Collateral was provided by part of the Italian gold stock, the revaluation of which enabled Italy to obtain the new facility. The sources noted that Italy's external debt is currently about $18,500 million. Currency and gold reserves exceed $10,000 million.

ILO black lists Ethiopia

GENEVA, June 10 (R). — An International Labour Organisation (ILO) committee yesterday placed Ethiopia on a "black list" of defaulting countries because it said a law permitting only one trade union breached an ILO convention on workers' freedom of association.

A committee overseeing the application of ILO guidelines to governments and national authorities took the decision by vote after hearing a report from a "watchdog" group of experts on Ethiopia's trade union legislation.

The experts reported that Ethiopia's single-union law was contrary to provisions of the ILO convention that workers should have a free choice in joining organisations.

Under the Ethiopian law public servants, managers and domestic employees did not have the right to form organisations, and the right to strike seemed to be excluded. Only the single authorised union national organisation of workuld affiliate with an internaers, the experts said.

The committee is a subsidiary body of the ILO's annual conference of government, trade union and employer delegates at present being held here its decision will come before the conference later for approval.

An Ethiopian government representative, Mr. Hannah Gutema, told the committee the country was in a state of national democratic revolution. Laws were not forced on workers since they participated in drawing them up, and to split the single union would be contrary to the workers' interest.

Ethiopian and Soviet worker delegates supported Mrs. Gutema, and there were consultations amongst worker representatives before the committee took its decision by show of hands.

The committee put Ethiopia on a special list under a procedure that took note with "grave concern" of continued failure to fully implement the convention, and demanded full information on measures taken to ensure compliance.

Tunisia, Libya take dispute to The Hague

TUNIS, June 10 (AFP). — Tunisia and the Libyan Jamahirya have agreed to take their dispute over rights to the continental shelf in the Gulf of Gabes to the International Court of Justice in The Hague, it was announced here today.

The agreement follows negotiations which began here Wednesday between Foreign Minister Habib Chatti and Libyan Foreign Minister Ali Abdul Salam Tureiki. Also taking part in the talks was Arab League Secretary-General Mahmoud Riad.

Mr. Chatti said this morning, the agreement would be signed later today, and a communique would be published. Both he and Mr. Tureiki said that the agreement had been made possible through the "political determination" of Tunisian President Bourguiba and Libyan leader Moammar Qadhafi to settle disagreements between their two countries and achieve stronger relations between the two "brother peoples".

There have been a number of continental shelf crises through the years, especially since the abortive merger of the two countries in January 1974.

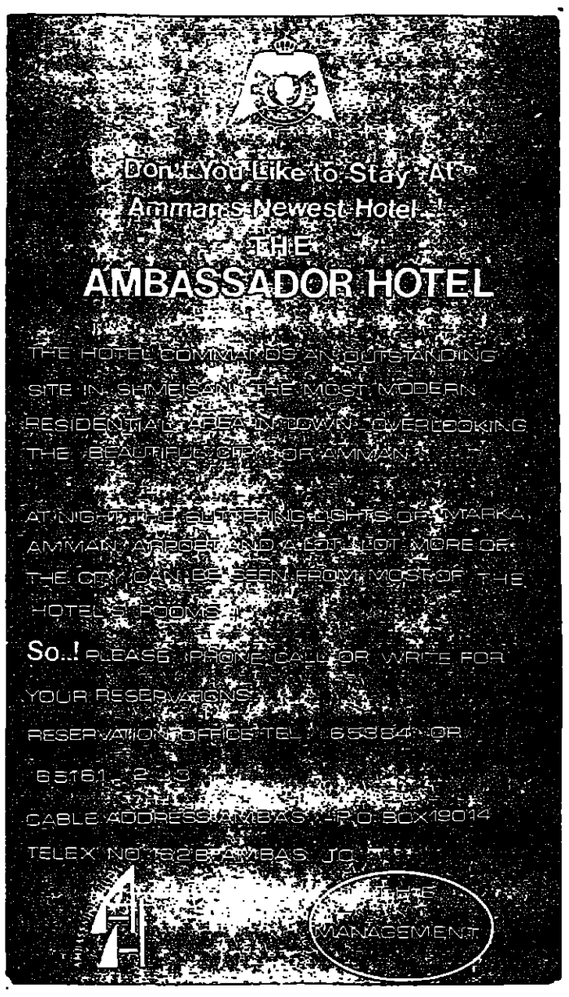
Tunisia suggested drawing a dividing line between their respective continental shelves but Col. Qadhafi, according to the Tunisians, considers it pointless to set up a new border between two countries destined to unite.

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

Following are the official exchange rates in effect at the start of today's business day, as set by the Central Bank of Jordan.

The first column is how much you would receive in Jordanian fils for selling a unit of the foreign currency, while the second column denotes how much it would cost you to buy a unit of the foreign currency :

U.K. sterling	569.0	575.0
U.S. dollar	330.0	332.0
German mark	140.5	140.9
French franc	66.9	67.2
Swiss franc	133.1	133.5
Italian lira (for every 100)	37.4	37.6
Japanese yen	119.8	120.2
Lebanese pound	107.6	108.1
Saudi riyal	93.0	93.3
Syrian pound	80.8	81.0
Iraqi dinar	940.0	945.0
Kuwaiti dinar	1,146.0	1,150.0
Egyptian pound	460.0	470.0
Libyan dinar	800.0	810.0
U.A.E. dirham	84.3	84.8



TO LET

Near Ministry of Interior.

1. **Furnished apartment in excellent location, now occupied by European family, optional telephone available. Consists of two bedrooms, spacious living/dining hall, modern bathroom, additional toilet, modern kitchen and independent central heating unit; also,**
2. **Independent furnished bedroom with toilet and shower; separate entrance; centrally heated.**

For enquiries, please call 63398 or 63502.
Available from 30th June 1977.

FOR SALE

OPEL MANTA SPORT

Urgent due to departure
2 doors, 25,000 kms., 1976 model
DUTY NOT PAID. GOOD PRICE.
For details contact tel. 61136 - 61137
from 8 a.m. - 5 p.m.

Sunday's races at the Royal Racing Club - Zarka

FIRST RACE
3:30 p.m.

FOR LOCAL COUNTRY HORSES, THIRD CLASS
DISTANCE 1,000 METRES

1.	Sami Yaqoub	SULTANEH	Kamal	Salah	56.5
2.	Nadim S. Al Dajani	ZAHRAH	Kamal	Thamin	55.5
3.	Salameh M. Nabi	GHAZALEH	Owner	—	55.5
4.	Adil K. Hattar	NIMIR EL FALA	Marmar	Mikhail	53
5.	Sari N. Kadan	YOSRA	Ali	Silmi	52.5
6.	Ali A. Soukout	SHALABIEH	Ibrahim	Ahmad	52.5
7.	Ali A. Soukout	HAMSHARI	Ibrahim	Mousa	51
8.	Rashid Odeh	TISLAM	Khalaf	Salameh	49.5
9.	Mohammad Daifallah	MALIHAH	Owner	Talal	49.5
10.	Misharf Elaifan	DABHAH	Owner	Ibrahim	45.5
11.	Ghaith Haddadin	FITNIH	Owner	Atieh	45.5

SECOND RACE
4:00 p.m.

FOR BEGINNER HORSES
DISTANCE 1,600 METRES

1.	H.H. Sherif Jamil Ibn Naser	IZZ EL KHAIL	Ibrahim	Ibrahim	57
2.	Sherifeh Nofah Naser	EL ROKH	Ibrahim	Saad	51
3.	H.H. Sherif Hussein Ibn Naser	TAJ EL AROUS	Ibrahim	Salameh	50
4.	Sherifeh Nour Naser	SINDAH	Ibrahim	Atieh	50
5.	El Talia'a Stable	EL MANAKIA	Sadoun	Talal	52.5
6.	El Talia'a Stable	IBN EL GHAZALIH	Sadoun	—	51
7.	Wassef Bisharat	ISHAIRAT	Bilon	Mikhail	52.5

THIRD RACE
4:30 p.m.

FOR BEGINNER HORSES
DISTANCE 1,400 METRES

1.	El Talia'a Stable	BAHRAIN	Sadoun	Talal	54
2.	Tawfiq Ksous	KWAIES	Marmar	Mikhail	54
3.	Tawfiq Ksous	EL HABBAB	Marmar	Saad	51
4.	Ismail Salim	BHIR EL ARAB	Bilon	Radwan	54
5.	Falek Kawar	YAMAMEH	Bilon	Mousa	48.5

ON SUNDAY, JUNE 26 A PRIZE OF JD 3,000 will be presented by SHARIF NASSER to the winning horse in the first race. Also the Royal Racing Club is proud to present CAMEL RACES on the same day.

FOURTH RACE
5:00 p.m.

FOR THIRD CLASS HORSES
DISTANCE 1,800 METRES

1.	Saif H. Majali	MUHAB	Ali	—	58
2.	Bahjat Fanous	EL TAHRI	Owner	Salah	58
3.	Sherifeh Zainab Naser	JOHAR AMMAN	Ibrahim	Ibrahim	56
4.	Khalil Borqan	TULL	Marmar	Salameh	53
5.	Ali A. Soukout	WADI AMAL	Ibrahim	Mousa	56
6.	Nadim S. Al Dajani	AMIR	Kamal	—	54
7.	Ismail Salim	UM EL SAAD	Bilon	Radwan	52.5
8.	El Talia'a Stable	SAHLAWI	Sadoun	—	50

FIFTH RACE
5:30 p.m.

FOR THIRD CLASS HORSES
DISTANCE 1,400 METRES

1.	Tawfiq Ksous	WASIM	Marmar	Salah	56
2.	H.H. Sherif Jamil Ibn Naser	SID EL KHAIL	Ibrahim	Ibrahim	54
3.	El Talia'a Stable	SABEAN	Sadoun	Talal	54
4.	Wassef Bisharat	MOSTINK	Bilon	Mikhail	54
5.	Mousa Faris	RADMAN	Marmar	Salameh	54
6.	Bahjat Fanous	AL BARVA	Owner	Mousa	54
7.	Falek Kawar	EL WADI	Bilon	Saad	52.5

SIXTH RACE
6:00 p.m.

FOR SECOND CLASS HORSES
DISTANCE 1,000 METRES

1.	Sherifeh Nofah Naser	HALAWEH	Ibrahim	Ibrahim	52.5
2.	H.H. Sherif Hussein Ibn Naser	RAAD	Ibrahim	Atieh	52
3.	Yousef Kittaneh	NASSAF	Owner	Salameh	50
4.	Yousef Kittaneh	AREEN	Owner	Salah	50
5.	Abboud Shwairi	M. LOBNAN	Owner	Mikhail	48
6.	Nadim S. Al Dajani	EL SHARIA'A	Kamal	Silmi	46.5
7.	Ismail Salim	GHANDORAH	Bilon	Mousa	46.5
8.	Marwan S. Lallas	AJAB	Marmar	Saad	45

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies against the dollar at the close of inter-bank trading on the London Foreign Exchange Market Friday. Tourist rates will differ from those quoted below.

One sterling =	1.7189 / 91	U.S. dollars
One dollar =	2.3575 / 85	West German marks
	2.4710 / 25	Dutch guilders
	2.4920 / 30	Swiss francs
	36.00 / 07	Belgian francs
	4.9475 / 85	French francs
	835.25 / 35	Italian lire
	273.60 / 70	Japanese yen
	4.4230 / 40	Swedish crowns
	5.2760 / 70	Norwegian crowns
	6.0460 / 85	Danish crowns.

WALL STREET REPORT

Prices eked out a small gain Friday on the New York Stock Exchange where the industrial average rose less than one point in fairly active trading.

The market was mixed throughout most of the day as investors seemed hesitant about the interest rate outlook. New York's Citibank decided to change its formula and did not raise its prime rate by a quarter point, a move which was widely expected, and this gave some support to the market.

Gainers led losers at the bell by a fairly wide margin (857 to 529).

At the close, the industrial average shows at 910.79, a gain of 0.94 points : Transp at 237.29, a gain of 1.66 ; utilities at 112.19, a loss of 1.10. 20,630,000 shares changed hands, of which 4,160,000 during the last hour.

LONDON MARKET REPORT

Government bonds were advanced Friday with sentiment helped by the latest banking statistics, first quarter balance of payment details and U.S. interest rate factors, dealers said. Thin conditions, however, exaggerated the advance which ranged to around one point.

Equities pared or erased initial gains for want of interest and at 15:00 the F.T. index was up 0.5 at 447.3 having opened at 451.2.

Gold shares showed renewed weakness and Australians also declined. U.S. issues held basically steady while Canadians traded narrowly mixed.

De La Rue and Pilkington gained 13p and 5p respectively after trading statements. Burmah Oil was 2p off following the chairman's statement at the AGM but Marks and Spencer gained that much after its AGM.

Oils rallied from yesterday's weakness. B.P. added 4p and Shell rose 6p.

Gold price not received

هكذا من الأصل

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1977

Your Daily HOROSCOPE

from the CARROLL RIGHTER INSTITUTE

GENERAL TENDENCIES: An excellent day to engage in activities that can give your the greatest satisfaction. Be sure you use your full mental and physical qualifications to pierce these new outlets.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Study your appearance and then take the right treatments to improve it. Seek the company of those who can make you feel happier.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Don't neglect to handle duties that are important to your future. Your intuition can now be of great help to you, so be sure to follow it.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Make notes of new ideas that can bring a better set of conditions into your life. Try to please the one you love. Be logical.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Concentrate on civic work and other outside matters today. Contact a bigwig who has been difficult to reach in the past.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Make plans to cultivate one whose thinking is different from yours. Be careful of one who may be trying to play a trick on you.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Show close ties that you are deeply devoted to them. Make sure you arrive on time for any appointsments. Don't neglect to pay your bills.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Make plans for having greater abundance in the future. Take time to engage in favorite hobby. Take needed health treatments.

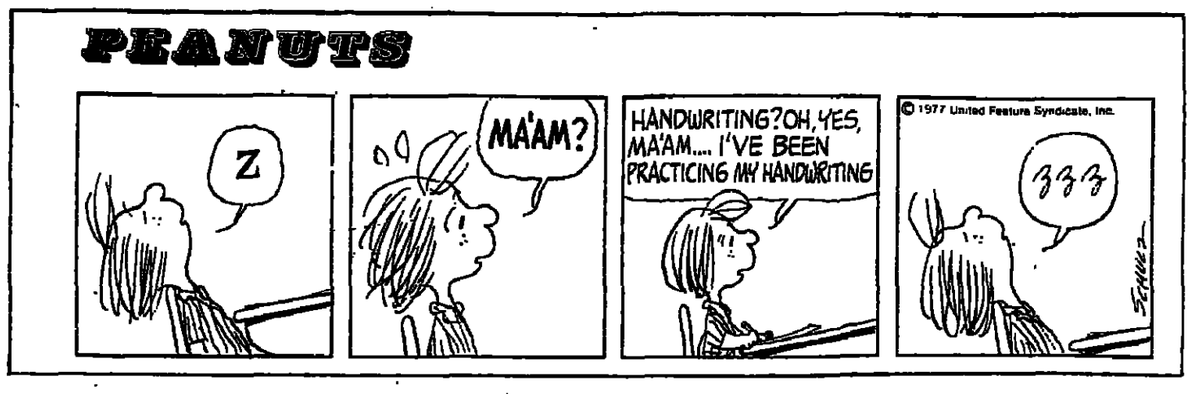
SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Contact friends and make long-range plans for the days ahead. You need to improve your health if you wish to accomplish more.

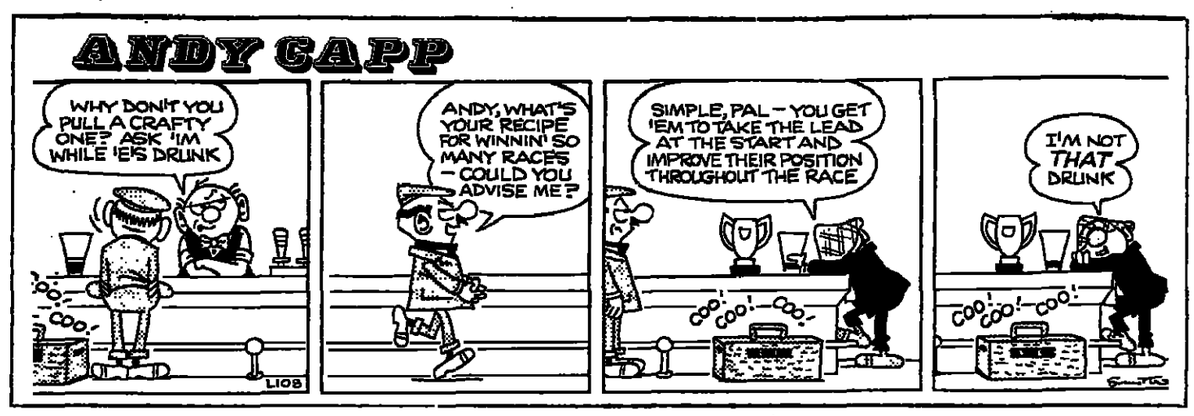
SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to dec. 21) Contact friends early and engage in amusements you enjoy. Mate is now more willing to go along with your wishes.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Find out what condition is causing disharmony at home and get rid of it. Make any concessions that are necessary.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Study your surroundings and make needed improvements. Take health treatments that will improve your appearance.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Ideal day to handle a monetary matter that is important to your future. Plan new ways to have greater abundance.









GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF

© 1977 by Chicago Tribune

Q.1—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠75 ♡82 ◇965 ♣AK10963
Partner opens the bidding with one no trump. What do you respond?

A.—Three no trump. While it is true that you have only 7 points in high cards, your extremely good six-card suit increases the playing strength of your hand tremendously. You can expect your hand to furnish five or six tricks to the offensive effort, so partner's chances of collecting nine tricks should be excellent.

Q.2—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠K1094 ♡84 ◇KQJ72 ♣62
The bidding has proceeded:

North	East	South	West
1 ♣	Pass	1 ◇	Pass
1 ♡	Pass	1 ♠	Pass
1 NT	Pass	?	

What action do you take?

A.—Pass. Partner has shown a hand limited to a maximum of 15 points. With no fit, hopes for game must be slight, so get out of the auction at a level where a part score should be safe even against bad breaks.

Q.3—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠62 ♡KQ104 ◇AJ63 ♣AJ10
The bidding has proceeded:

East	South	West	North
Pass	1 ♡	2 ♣	Pass
Pass	?		

What action do you take?

A.—Bid two diamonds. This is not an attempt to reach game. It is merely an effort to compete for the part score. While partner was not able to compete freely, he is not necessarily broke. You may have better than minimum values, and should be safe at the two-level. Besides, the opponents may bid higher, and your defensive values should not be overlooked.

Q.4—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠74 ♡AQJ873 ◇93 ♣QJ6
The bidding has proceeded:

West	North	East	South
3 ◇	Pass	Pass	?

What action do you take?

A.—We feel that it would be poor tactics to pass and allow West's preempt to succeed. Since East showed no interest in game, your partner is marked with some cards. Your six-card suit gives you a margin of security, so we suggest you compete with three hearts.

Q.5—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠K87 ♡73 ◇K953 ♣Q854
The bidding has proceeded:

North	East	South	West
1 ♡	Pass	1 NT	Pass
3 ♡	Pass	?	

What action do you take?

A.—Holding two kings and a queen, you have the values to accept partner's game invitation. It's only a question of choosing between three no trump and four hearts. Since all your values are outside hearts and you have only a doubleton in partner's suit, we prefer the former.

Q.6—East-West vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠8653 ♡J73 ◇KQ752 ♣6
The bidding has proceeded:

North	East	South	West
1 ♣	Pass	1 ◇	Pass
1 ♡	Pass	?	

What action do you take?

A.—You have fulfilled your legal obligation. With your uninspiring holding, you should be delighted that you have managed to improve the contract and should now bow out of the auction gracefully.

Q.7—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠AJ76 ♡AQ10762 ◇7 ♣83
The bidding has proceeded:

North	East	South	West
1 ◇	Pass	1 ♡	Pass
2 ♣	Pass	2 ♠	Pass
3 ♣	Pass	3 ♡	Pass
3 ♠	Pass	?	

What do you bid now?

A.—Things have gone from bad to worse. Partner's auction shows at least ten cards in the minor suits, and probably three spades. Since he is void in hearts, you have no suit you can develop for tricks at no trump. Caution suggests that you get out of the auction before the doubling starts. You might be able to scrape together nine tricks at a spade contract via a crossruff.

RESTAURANT TAIWAN TOURISMO

店飯光觀灣臺

3rd Circle Jabal Amman

supply Chinese food and special family dinner : only JD 1.250 including one soup one dish plain rice or bread.

Welcome and enjoy our typical delicious Chinese food.

Many many thanks for your kindly patronage.



TONIGHT'S T.V. FEATURE

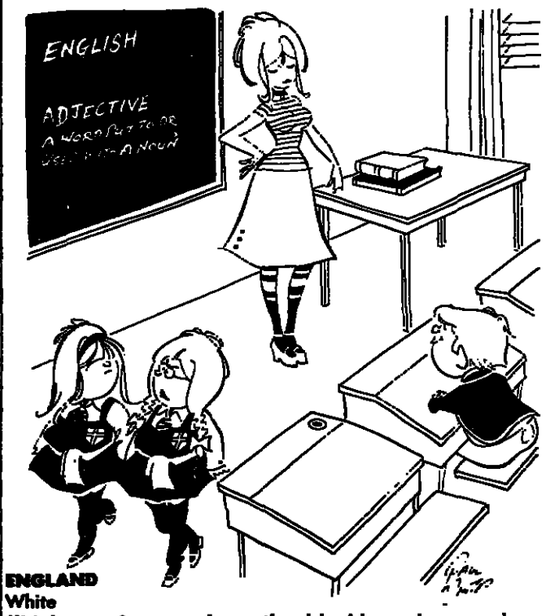
MOVIE OF THE WEEK

TWO RODE TOGETHER

Cast: James Stewart, Richard Widmark, Shirley Jones

Texas marshal and U.S. army lieutenant - - off duty - - lead a wagon train of settlers into Commanche territory to rescue white captives held by Indians.

LAUGHS FROM EUROPE



ENGLAND
White
"Volunteering to clean the blackboard . . . do you suppose he's trying to make me jealous?"

THE BETTER HALF. By Barnes



"Sixth floor — women's blouses, women's skirts, women's hosiery, women's lingerie, man leering."

PROVERB

The key to make a friend is love; the key to every heart is love.

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

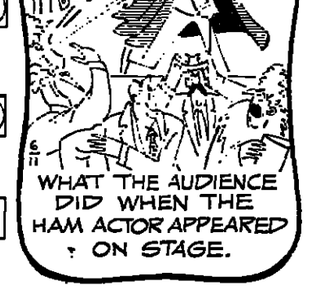
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YUNTT

BYBEA

PAWNEO

IPSOME



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: TOOK THE ○○○○ ○○○○ ○○○○

Answers tomorrow

Yesterday's Jumbles: TAWNY KNIFE EMERGE BOBBIN
Answer: How music may be played—and listened to—BY EAR

OUT AND ABOUT

Captain's Cabin

The fashionable restaurant for you. Grindlays Bankstreet. Tel. 2197. AQABA. Open for dinner. Air conditioned. Speciality Italian cuisine. Live Music and dancing.

ELITE STEAKHOUSE

Firaz Wings Hotel, Jabal Al Luweibdeh. Tel. 22103/4.
Choice of THREE set menus daily for lunch, and a la carte.
Open 12-3 p.m. and 7-12 p.m. Specialty : steaks.

CHINESE RESTAURANT

First Chinese restaurant in Jordan.
First Circle, Jabal Amman, near the Ahliyah School or CMS. Tel. 38968. Open daily from noon to 3:30 p.m. and 6:30 p.m. to midnight.
Also take home service - order by phone.

QUICK MEAL

Restaurants for broasted chicken and light snacks. Take home, lunch or dinner. Jabal Amman, First Circle. Tel. 21083. Jabal Al Luweibdeh, Hawuz Circle. Tel. 30646 Jabal Al Hussein, near Jerusalem Cinema. Tel. 21781. Also in Zarka and Irbed.

THE DIPLOMAT

First Circle, Jabal Amman. Tel. 25592.
Open from 7 a.m. to 1 a.m.
Restaurant, coffee-shop, snack bar and patisserie.
Oriental and European specialties.

For advertising in above columns contact "Sout Wa Soura" Tel. 38869.
Open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4-6 p.m.

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

Channel 3 & 6:

6:00	Quran
6:05	Children's programme
6:30	English by television
7:00	When things were rotten
8:00	News in Arabic

Channel 3:

7:30	Family programme
8:20	Arabic series
9:20	Reportage

Channel 6:

7:30	News in Hebrew
7:45	Varieties
8:30	Porridge
9:10	Saturday variety show
10:00	News in English
10:15	Movie of the week

RADIO JORDAN

7:00	Breakfast show
7:20	News
7:45	News reports
8:00	Sign off
12:00	Pop session
13:00	News summary
13:05	Pop session
14:00	News
14:10	Radio magazine
14:30	Omar Ibn Al Khattab
15:00	Concert hour
16:00	Old favourites
16:30	Easy listening
17:00	Science report
17:30	Pop session
18:00	News summary
18:05	News reports round-up
18:20	Varieties
19:00	News
19:10	Music
19:30	Sign off

EMERGENCIES

Doctors :
Amman :
Suleiman Hiyasat 25015
Farhan Qaqish 30699
Irbid :
Anwar Shbool 2980
Zarqa :
Ahmad Sa'd 82580

Taxis :
Neel 44433
Tureq 23024

Quds 29855
Ahram 63911

Pharmacies :
Amman :
Fawzi 25014
Yousef 51823
Sha'ban 36728
Kamel 26295
Irbid :
Shadi
Zarqa :
Abu Shereikh

BBC RADIO

GMT	
05:00	News; Press Review
05:15	Letterbox
05:30	Music from Wales
05:45	The World Today
06:00	News; Press Review
06:30	Bob Holness Requests
07:00	News
07:15	From the Weeklies
07:30	Music from Wales
07:45	Letter from London
07:55	Albumleaf
08:00	News; Reflections
08:15	Europa
08:30	Brain of Britain 1977
09:00	National Anthem
09:01	World News
09:15	The World Today
09:30	Financial News
09:45	The Men from the Ministry
10:15	Scotland '77
10:30	Matthew on Music
11:00	News
11:15	Europa
11:30	Call for the Dead
12:00	Radio Newsreel
12:15	Trooping the Colour
12:45	Sports Round-up
13:00	News; Commentary
13:15	People and Politics
13:30	Saturday Special
14:00	World News
14:09	Saturday Special
15:00	Radio Newsreel
15:15	Saturday Special
16:00	World News
16:15	Saturday Special
17:00	News Summary
17:02	Saturday Special
17:45	Sports Round-up
18:00	News
18:15	Radio Newsreel
18:30	Theatre of the Air
19:30	Just a Minute
20:00	News; Commentary
20:15	International Festival of Light Music
21:00	Digressing History
21:15	Command Performance
21:40	Books and Writers
22:00	News
22:09	Music Now
22:45	The Week in Wales
23:00	News; Commentary

VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT	
03:00	The Breakfast Show News.
to	on the hour and 28 min.
06:30	after each hour.
17:00	News
17:15	This Week
17:30	Press Conference USA
18:00	Special English. News/ Words and their Stories. Feature : Short Stories. News Summary.
18:30	Country Music USA
19:00	News and Topical Reports
19:15	Letters from Listeners
19:30	New York, New York
20:00	Special English. News/ Words and their Stories
20:15	Music USA (Jazz)
21:00	News

AMMAN AIRPORT

Arrivals :

7:50	Kuwait
8:10	Aqaba
8:20	Dubai (AZ)
8:45	Karachi, Dubai
9:50	Beirut
11:45	Kuwait (KAC)
12:05	Rawalpindi (BA)
12:15	Kuwait (KAC)
17:30	Copenhagen, Frankfurt
18:00	Cairo
18:30	Beirut (MEA)
19:45	Dubai
20:00	London
6:20	Aqaba
7:30	Beirut
7:45	Beirut, Paris (AF)
8:30	Tref, Badana, Jauf, Ha'il, Jeddah (SDI)
8:45	Beirut (MEA)
9:05	Rome (AZ)
10:30	Vienna, Copenhagen
11:00	Geneva, Amsterdam
12:00	Cairo
12:30	Dubai
12:45	Kuwait (KAC)
13:00	London (BA)
14:15	Kuwait (KAC)
21:15	Bahrain, Doha (BA)
21:40	Abu Dhabi, Dubai
21:55	Doha, Muscat
22:00	Jeddah
23:00	Kuwait

Departures :

6:00	Damascus, Munich, Frankfurt (Lufthansa)

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Ambulance (government)	Tel. 28111
Civil defence rescue	" 24391-4
Fire headquarters	" 22000
First aid, fire, police	" 19
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency)	" 36381-2
Municipal water service (emergency)	" 37111-3
Police headquarters	" 39141
Najdat, roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency help	" 21111, 37777
Airport information (Alia)	" 58200

Cultural Centres

American Centre (USIS)	Tel. 43230
British Council	" 25147-8
French Cultural Centre	" 37009
Goethe Institute	" 41983
Soviet Cultural Centre	" 44293
Amman Municipal Library	" 36111

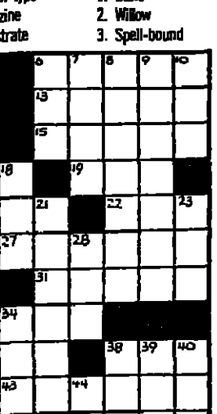
CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS

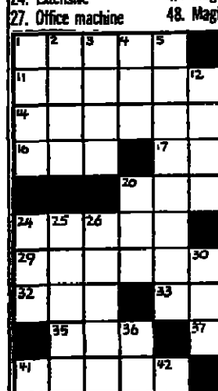
1. King of Tyre
6. Dodge
11. Kettle drum
13. Locale
14. Public esteem
15. Enrich
16. Lusterless
17. Peacock butterflies
19. Candlenut
20. Countermand
22. French friend
24. Extensive
27. Office machine
29. Overlaid
31. Political platform
32. Bungle
33. Cuttlefish
35. Ophidian
37. Foundation
38. Sombre
41. Prongs
43. H. H. Jackson heroine
45. Flavoring seed
46. Kind of type
47. Magazine
48. Magistrate

DOWN

1. Bane
2. Willow
3. Spell-bound
4. Sumerian deity
5. Entertainments
6. Zsa Zsa's sister
7. Hindu sacred writings
8. Genus of beetles
9. Heartwood
10. Twilight: poetic
12. Province in Spain
18. Quantity
20. High in music
21. Pelt with stones
23. Chafe
24. Expert
25. Glacial debris
26. Edible root
28. Labor Union
30. Young socialite: abbr.
34. Houri
36. Mexican coin
38. Arias
39. Indigo
40. Chub
41. Youngster
42. Attitude
44. Frenzied



SOLUTION OF YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE



Par time 25 minutes — AP Newsfeatures

Amin lashes out at Commonwealth heads

LONDON, June 10 (R). — Radio Uganda today reported verbal attacks by President Idi Amin on two Commonwealth leaders after criticisms of the Ugandan leader had been voiced at the international organisation's summit in London.

The radio, monitored here, also identified as a Mr. Cullen the British national arrested in Uganda on spying charges.

The broadcast said he was the former manager of a motor firm and later of the Uganda Transport Corporation.

Yesterday Radio Uganda quoted President Amin as saying the Briton would be executed by firing squad if convicted by a military tribunal.

One of the Kampala broadcasts today quoted President Amin as describing Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda as a mouthpiece for imperialists and Commonwealth Secretary General Shridath Ramphal as "a man of low calibre."

In Paris, the French government today rejected Ugandan charges that its embassy in Kampala had been used by British subjects for subversive activities against the Ugandan regime.

In its statement, the French government confirmed that Uganda had asked France to stop representing British interests in Uganda, which it has been doing since London broke off relations with the Amin government last year.

But the French Foreign Ministry also said France "considers that it has in no way contravened international rules and regulations in the exercise of its representation of British interests in Uganda."

Dutch forces might storm train to release hostages

ASSEN, Netherlands, June 10 (AFP). — There is a growing conviction here that the Dutch authorities will use force to end the nightmare being lived by the 51 train hostages near here.

The authorities have given no recent indication on the state of negotiations with the South Moluccan gunmen.

The belief that an attack on the train is fast becoming the only possible solution was backed up when the authorities confirmed that they will not consult relatives of the hostages before taking any armed action.

Officials deny that any ultimatum has been given either to the train gunmen or to those holding four teachers in a nearby school, but they do recognise having told them that they can hope for nothing in the negotiations.

Reliable sources have revealed that everything has been prepared to storm the train if necessary and the authorities believe they can over-run the gunmen in 15 seconds.

This figure was established in a dummy attack by marine commandos on a train a few days ago, the sources said.

The exact whereabouts of the gunmen is known all the time thanks to sophisticated listening and observation devices and railway officials have given details on the doors and the sheet metal sides and windows of the carriages.

The gunmen have reportedly chained up the doors, but they could still be burned open by laser beams, the sources said.

The government is coming under increasing pressure to put an end to the affair and there is a growing belief that if it goes on much longer, the mental and physical dangers threatening the hostages will outweigh the dangers of storming the train.

Clashes in Bihar state mar Indian elections of 10 state assemblies

NEW DELHI, June 10 (R). — Violent clashes reported in the northeastern state of Bihar marred the first day of voting in a five day electoral exercise to choose state assemblies in roughly half of India.

The official Samachar news agency quoted police as saying some deaths had been caused, but no figures or further details were available.

The violence was a relatively small blot on uneventful polling in six sprawling and heavily populated northern states.

The elections, covering 10 of India's 22 states and two of its union territories, provide the first major test of popular support for Prime Minister Morarji Desai's Janata Party since it crushed Mrs. Indira Gandhi's Congress Party in general elections two and-a-half months ago.

Polling was reported to be only moderate in most areas -- reflecting the generally apathetic attitude towards the elections which are taking place in intense summer heat.

Voting began today in parts of Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Nadhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Orissa.

However, despite rising prices and signs of internal disunity the Janata Party is expected to win fairly comfortably in all except two states -- West Bengal in the East and Tamil Nadu in the south.

In West Bengal, the Janata faces a strong challenge from a leftist front led by the Marxist Communist Party (CPI-M). The Janata Party has not been able to build up anything like the organisation which the leftists have in this turbulent state.

Voting in Tamil Nadu, where Bengal tomorrow, and some observers in Calcutta say the Janata Party could finish third, behind both the leftwing combine and Congress.

Voting in Tamil Nadu, where the two main forces are both regional parties, begins on Sunday.

Apart from control of the state assemblies -- all of which except Tamil Nadu had Congress majorities until the Janata government dissolved them in April -- the elections are important because the states form a sizeable part of the electoral college which will choose a new Indian president next August.

Nimeiri leaves Peking after signing accords

PEKING, June 10 (R). — President Jaafar Nimeiri of Sudan left Peking today after a three-day state visit that established his country as a firm Chinese ally and stern Soviet critic.

During his stay the two countries signed an agreement on economic and technical cooperation. The president summed up his talks as "positive, fruitful, sincere, clearly-orientated and constructive."

In public speeches both sides attacked the Soviet Union with Nimeiri alluding to Moscow as "a merchant of death selling munitions at exhorbitant prices."

Sudan recently expelled Soviet military experts and the deterioration in its relations with the Kremlin was underlined at a private meeting with Arab envoys.

Reliable sources said the president told the envoys the Soviet Union was a neo-colonialist power which aimed to control the Third World.

Chinese newspapers devoted pages to the Sudanese leader's visit and officials publicly congratulated him on his moves against Moscow.

He was seen off from Peking Airport by Senior Vice Premier Li Hsien-Nien, China's number three leader, and flew to the central city of Changsha on a brief sight-seeing tour.

Meanwhile, the Sudanese news agency reported that the Soviet Ambassador, Mr. Felix Fedetov, left Khartoum to Moscow yesterday. Mr. Fedetov was recalled by the Kremlin following Sudan's expulsion of 90 Soviet military experts and about 40 diplomatic staff.

Pope condemns Vatican killing

VATICAN CITY, June 10 (R). — Pope Paul today strongly condemned yesterday's assassination of the Turkish ambassador to the Vatican, and branded it as cowardly.

The Ambassador, Mr. Karin Taha was shot by a man outside his residence here yesterday and died later in hospital. He was the fourth Turkish diplomat to be assassinated in two years.

In a telegram of condolence to Turkish President Fahri Koroturk, the Pope said: "We strongly deplore the act of violence" against Mr. Taha.

In Istanbul, the Armenian Patriarch, Archbishop Shnorhk Caloustian, said today he did not believe the murder had been committed by Armenians. He said some secret organisation other than Armenian underground groups was at work and using the name of Armenians to cover its traces.

Italian police, meanwhile, were making inquiries among Armenians living in Rome and keeping a watch at border posts, ports and airports in case the gunman tried to leave the country.

Canadian unity was the issue in Ontario's provincial vote

TORONTO, June 10 (R). — Canada's biggest province, Ontario, voted yesterday for a new legislature after a six-week campaign in which the country's future unity was stressed above local issues.

The province returned the minority Progressive Conservative government to power, according to official election results.

Premier William Davis waged an aggressive campaign that frequently touched on the need for national unity -- a major issue since the victory of the separatist Parti Quebecois in neighbouring Quebec Province.

Although elections in Canada's 10 provinces often do not reflect national issues, Mr. Davis said during the current campaign that a strong Ontario was needed, to counter the possibility of a break-up of the country should French-speaking Quebec secede.

In speech after speech, Mr. Davis vowed to make Ontario -- with 5.1 million people the largest of the provinces -- economically strong so that it could influence the debate on national unity.

Mr. Davis' Progressive Conservatives were opposed by the New Democratic Party -- a social democratic grouping -- and the Liberal Party.

Tangshan: First eye-witness report on what remains of July's horrible quake

By Peter Griffiths

TANGSHAN, China, June 10 (R). — The rusting remains of a factory, a mangled fire-gutted train, a vast plain of rubble -- this is all that is left of Tangshan.

Eleven months ago the world's worst earthquake in centuries killed three-quarters of a million people in and around this northern Chinese city.

With the first foreign correspondents to view the ruins, I travelled here today by train from Peking, 160 kms. away.

Scores of rebuilt villages and bridges, row upon row of fresh peasant-style burial mounds and occasional piles of rubble dotting green commune fields do little to prepare the traveller for the horror of Tangshan, reminiscent of Hiroshima after the bomb.

The transition from rural near-normality to scenes of vast urban destruction is swift and shocking. In contrast to surrounding towns and villages, Tangshan has not been rebuilt.

One minute the train is speeding by waving fields of wheat the next it is crawling through a desert of rubble stretching as far as the eye can see, across what used to be a city of one million people.

Factories reduced to a maze of girders twisted into fantastic shapes flank the line. A sombre dirge replaces raucous revolutionary music from the train loudspeakers.

No building, it seems, withstood the huge shock that convulsed this city before dawn on July 28 or the destructive after-tremors that continued until last month.

The surviving population live in suburban shelters -- constructed from rubble, surrounded by rubble. Horse carts and cyclists move along avenues flanked high with rubble.

A haze of choking white dust whipped by a strong wind gave the impression of a ghost-town.

Few passengers leave the train at Tangshan.

China never publicises disasters or publishes death tolls.

Not until this year was it clear that Tangshan was the world's worst quake since 1556. Then an estimated 830,000 died in the hills of Shansi Province.

Only by taking a train to the just-opened seaside resort of Peihtaiho were correspondents today able to spend a 15-minute stop here. Even then angry policemen tried to prevent picture-taking.

Away from the centre, a few factories appear to be operating. Strange orange smoke billows from a snapped-off chimney.

Along one side of the partly-reconstructed station lie the battered remnants of a train that looks as if it had been hit by a giant karate chop.

A wreath-maker displays his products, providing the only splash of bright colour in this landscape of desolation.

For 70 kms. on either side of Tangshan every village has been or is being rebuilt. New rail bridges replace the crumbled originals and huge stores of bricks and cement line the track.

Evidence of the intensity of the shock -- 8.2 on the open-ended Richter scale -- abounds. Normally level fields are heaved into mounds and craters. The way surface earth subsided into the Kailuan coal mines, north of Tangshan, is clearly visible.

Three of the pit heads appear to be working but nearby coal trucks and twisted rails are scattered like toys down a hillside.

Foreign seismologists were told recently by Chinese experts in Peking, west of here, that the July 28 shock was like a huge jolt from below that knocked people up against their ceilings and left those outdoors clinging desperately to swinging trees as the earth shook.

To one who saw Tangshan this seemed no exaggeration.

U.S. Republicans want special official appointed to probe charges of S. Korean bribes

WASHINGTON, June 10 (R). — U.S. Republican Party leaders yesterday called on President Carter to appoint a special prosecutor to investigate charges that South Korean agents had bribed U.S. congressmen.

But the White House suggested that Republicans were playing politics to embarrass President Carter and the Democratic majority in Congress.

Presidential Press Secretary Jody Powell said Attorney General Griffin Bell was conducting an aggressive investigation into the allegations and appointment of a special prosecutor did not seem necessary.

The Republicans said a special prosecutor on the bribery scandal should also investigate the activities into the United States of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency (KCIA).

The demand for a full-scale inquiry came amid signs that congressional and Justice Department investigations of the allegations are widening.

Sources on the House of Representatives ethics committee said the panel decided on Wednesday to subpoena former Ford and Nixon administration officials. The sources declined to identify the officials or to say how many were to be subpoenaed.

Recent reports, however, have alleged that officials knew about the alleged bribery of congressmen by South Korean government agents but had kept quiet.

Jupiter not a planet but a budding star, Soviet astronomers say

MOSCOW, June 10 (R). — Soviet astronomers have decided that Jupiter is not a planet but a budding star, and predict it will flare up in the distant future to become the earth's second sun, the Soviet news agency Tass said yesterday.

Research teams from Moscow, Leningrad and other centres swopped notes at a recent meeting in Leningrad and concluded that Jupiter, the biggest of the solar system's nine planets, is radiating light and heat due to internal nuclear reactions similar to those which make the sun shine.

They calculated that the mass and brightness of Jupiter would equal the sun's mass and intensity in three billion years, Tass said. Its core temperature is increasing and now equals 300,000 degrees Kelvin.

In 1974 the U.S. Pioneer 11 space probe showed that Jupiter, which is 1,300 times the size of the earth, gave out about 2.5 times as much heat as it received from the sun. This led several scientists to conclude it was a dying star.

But the Soviet scientists feel it is in fact flaring up, and its mass is steadily growing through the "capture" of comets, meteors and space dust, Tass said.

They did not predict the effects of Jupiter's stardom upon the earth, but noted that the universe would, in three billion years, contain yet another twin-star system made up of the sun and Jupiter.

875 named in Queen Elizabeth's jubilee, birthday honours

LONDON, June 10 (R). — Queen Elizabeth today honoured two current and two former prime ministers who have all been her guests this week during her silver jubilee celebrations.

She made former Australian Prime Ministers John Gorton and William McMahon Knights Grand Cross of the Order of Saint Michael and Saint George and conferred a knighthood on Grenada's Prime Minister Eric Gairy and made New Zealand's Prime Minister Robert Muldoon a Member of the Order of Companions of Honour.

They were in a list of people -- uncontroversial compared with some previous lists -- named in the Queen's Silver Jubilee and Birthday Honours.

Another honour for the Commonwealth went to Sen. Reginald Withers, Vice President of Australia's Federal Executive Council, who was made a Privy Counsellor.

The arts took a large share of the awards.

A knighthood went to Peter Hall, Director of Britain's National Theatre, which barely a week ago was forced to close temporarily after an unofficial strike, costing £28,000 in revenue.

The 47-year-old Mr. Hall, a railway station-master's son, was only 28 when named director of the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre. As National Theatre head, he has faced criticism over high spending and choice of plays.

Sir John Gielgud, 73, veteran British actor who made his first appearance on stage in 1921 at London's Old Vic, was created a Member of the Order of the Companions of Honour.

Also in the world of theatre, an honour went to Mr. Brian Rix, specialist in broad farce noted for habitually dropping his trousers on stage.

But he was made a Commander of the British Empire (CBE) not for this talent but for his services to the handicapped.

In the field of music, rising young composer Richard Rodney Bennett won a CBE for the music of the film "Murder on the Orient Express".

A CBE also went to Mr. Frank Dunlop, Director of the Young Vic Theatre Company.

In the realm of sport, which received a large number of awards, a knighthood was conferred on lean, laconic racehorse trainer Mr. Buri Murless, winner of more than £2,500,000 in stakes over nearly a quarter-century.

Regarded as one of Britain's all-time training greats, Mr. Murless handled three Epsom Derby winners -- Crepello in 1957, St. Paddy in 1960 and Royal Palace in 1967.

He retired last year, having trained 1,430 winners, 19 of them in classic races.

Lt.-Col. Harry Llewellyn, former British equestrian champion, also received a knighthood.

A CBE went to Mr. Dickie Jeeps, who played 24 times for England rugby teams between 1956 and 1962, winning acclaim as one of England's best international scrum halves since World War II.

Other sports awards went to veteran snooker player Fred Davis, Liverpool football manager Bob Paisley and ex-England player Bernard Joy. All were made Officers of the Order of the British Empire (OBE).

Named Members of the Order of the British Empire (MBE) were cricketer John Edrich, tennis player Roger Taylor and Liverpool's soccer player Tommy Smith.

In journalism, a knighthood went to Mr. Edward Pickering, former Chairman of the mass-circulation Mirror Group of newspapers.

In industry and commerce, knighthoods included those awarded to Mr. David Orr of Unilever and Mr. David Steel, Chairman of British Petroleum Company.

The awards totalled 875, mainly to people working outside the limelight, such as school principals, local officials, family doctors, librarians and engineers.

Last night Queen Elizabeth watched a huge firework display over central London at the end of a day of pomp and pageantry on the River Thames in honour of her silver jubilee.

She went to the top of a 24-storey tower block beside the river along with other members of the royal family to watch the dazzling red, white and blue display.

Thousands of people lined the river banks to see the spectacle, just as they had earlier in the day when the Queen and Prince Philip travelled along the river by motor launch.

The Queen went ashore to chat with some of the crowds and also met local dignitaries, unveiled two sculptures and collected several official and unofficial gifts.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

* BOGOTA, June 10 (R). — President Carter's wife Rosalynn arrived here yesterday from Brazil amid the tightest security seen on her South American tour. Mrs. Carter's U.S. secret service guard was reinforced, and Colombian troops and police lined the route from the airport into the city.

* CAIRO, June 10 (R). — Alleged breaches by Egypt of its disengagement agreement with Israel have been discussed by Egypt's war minister and the coordinator of United Nations Middle East forces, the semi-official Cairo newspaper Al Ahram reported today. The paper, quoting a War Ministry spokesman, said Gen. Mohammad Abdul Ghani Gamassi and Lt.-Gen. Ensio Siilasvuo had met last Saturday to discuss the complaints. "The subject was discussed," the newspaper said without elaboration.

* BRUSSELS, June 10 (AFP). — Belgian Premier Leo Tindemans yesterday won an overwhelming vote of confidence for his new government's programme after a two-day parliamentary debate. The vote was 165 for the government to 33 against the new four-party coalition.

* ABIDJAN, June 10 (R). — The death toll in a fire which swept through a crowded nightclub in the Ivory Coast capital early yesterday reached to 42 today, most of them Europeans and Lebanese, police said. The son of a former minister was among the 29 bodies so far identified, police added.

* JOHANNESBURG, June 10 (AFP). — The one million-strong Soweto African township near here was reported calm today after outbreaks of violence yesterday in which students stoned cars. As the first anniversary of the outbreak of last year's racial violence -- June 16 -- draws close, tension in Soweto has grown and today police were patrolling the township's dust roads in force.

* ROME, June 10 (R). — Italy's pro-abortion parties last night reintroduced in the Chamber of Deputies a hotly disputed bill to legalise abortion, which was rejected by the Senate two days ago. The Senate's surprise decision to throw out the bill, welcomed by the Vatican and Italy's ruling Christian Democratic Party, caused shock and bitterness among the country's lay and leftwing pro-abortion campaigners. But in a swift counter-move yesterday, pro-abortionists, including the Communists and Socialists, retabled the bill in the Chamber of Deputies, which had already approved it earlier this year. The bill would give Italian women from the age of 16 the right to have abortions virtually on demand within the first three months of pregnancy. The Senate's decision to throw out the bill blocked any further discussion of abortion in the house for six months. But the Chamber of Deputies can now start the process of discussing the bill once again. Other pro-abortion campaigners said they will go ahead with efforts to force a referendum on the issue next spring, which could only be stopped if parliament passed a law in the meantime. The Communists are reluctant to fight a referendum, apparently not wanting to strain their relations with the Christian Democrats.

Prince Hassan urges setting up International Labour Compensatory Facility in ILO conference speech

(Continued from p. 2)

resources principally from labour-importing countries, but in a spirit of solidarity and goodwill, other ILO members may contribute to it. The accumulated resources will be diverted to developing labour-exporting countries in proportions relative to the estimated cost incurred due to the loss of labour. I am certain that if the will to carry out this proposal exists, a set of operational formulae could be found to facilitate its performance. I believe that there is urgent need for a realistic approach to the problem of social unrest caused by the imbalance in the relationship between capital and labour, and which the present proposal is expected to alleviate.

Similarly, it seems to me that it would be useful if, under the auspices of ILO, a study of the present conditions of life and work of migrant workers could be initiated. I am sure that such a study would not only be valuable to the labour importing and exporting countries, but might also help in the articulation and implementation of global policies and standards in this regard. May I therefore propose that this conference look into the possibilities of following up on this matter.

Mr. Chairman,

It is generally recognised that material development loses its value if it is achieved at a high social cost. The squalor of suburbia, particularly in developing countries and the subhuman living conditions of vast rural populations are too well known to be described here.

ILO has, through the years, done valuable work in promoting ways and means of mitigating social disequilibrium in developing countries and in impressing upon planners the fundamental importance of social aspects of development as distinguished from purely economic aspects. The World Employment Conference last year paid considerable attention to this problem as is clear from the Declaration of Principles and the proposed Programme of Action that emerged from it.

In the developing countries, planners are increasingly beginning to feel the crying need for the provision of basic social services. However, with the current credit squeeze, projects directly linked to social development are not receiving the required capital funds desperately needed for their implementation. When seeking funds to execute such projects, one is constantly asked for feasibility proofs. However, as is well known, social projects are difficult to translate into clear cut profitable terms.

Although capital donors are not unaware of the need for such projects, they are often reluctant to finance them on the grounds that the projects are not self-liquidating. Obviously, the standards of living cannot be improved without these social projects. A change in the attitude of capital exporters is, therefore, called for in this regard. I should like to point out here that although developing countries benefit from the export of their surplus labour in terms of remittances, yet these remittances invariably result in an increased demand for imported consumer rather than capital products from industrialised countries.

In Jordan, we realised very early in our development plans that a dinar spent on social services had a much higher social return than a dinar spent on economically feasible projects. Having been closely associated with the development process, I was sometimes surprised to discover how relatively small amounts properly spent on social projects could improve conditions at large. I would therefore suggest taht part of the funds from the proposed International Labour Compensatory Facility be used as soft loans to participating developing countries for the purpose of promoting and financing social projects. For many developing countries, the benefits gained from such projects would not only lead to the amelioration of living conditions but would also help narrow the gap between rural and urban centres, thus eliminating one of the major causes of intersectorial migration.

Mr. Chairman,

The expanding role of ILO in the field of technical co-operation; the success of the World Employment Conference resulting in the Declaration of Principles and the Programme of Action adopted by consensus; the identification of 'basic needs' and the promotion of ways and means to satisfy them; the elaboration of strategies for eradicating mass poverty and unemployment; all these elements indicate a trend in the evolution of ILO as an institution which we welcome and support. The tripartite constituency of ILO is particularly suitable for constructive probing into some of the major problems facing the world in its search for a New International Economic Order. The conclusions reached by the world community in the course of the special sessions of the General Assembly are being scrutinised for the purpose of practical implementation, in various forums inside and outside the U.N. framework. However, on its part, ILO has a valuable role to play in our search for speedy and satisfactory solutions to various urgent problems, and I am sure, we will not be found wanting in our support to ILO's efforts.

In the over-all context of technical co-operation, the question of transfer of technology is of particular relevance and importance to a large majority of nations represented at this conference. Although this question has been and continues to be the central subject of discussion in other relevant forums, may I be permitted to say here that we applaud the efforts of ILO to articulate the problem of technical choice and innovation for developing countries, and to promote the identification of 'appropriate technology'. Basing myself on our experience in Jordan, I would like to emphasise that our aim is not to imitate other people's technology; we need an appropriate technology able to meet our specific needs. Jordan is actively evolving a national science policy which would hopefully help narrow the gap between those seeking technological know-how and those ready to offer it. Monopolising knowledge under whatever rationalisation is a direct violation of disciplined human relations. We realise that conscious and deliberate efforts are called for and we are glad that the resources of ILO are available to us in these efforts.

Resolution 3362 (S-VII) adopted by the Seventh Special Session of the General Assembly called for "the creation of suitable indigenous technology", the establishment of an international centre for the exchange of technological information for the sharing of research findings relevant to developing countries", and "the establishment of an industrial technological information bank." We would like to see ILO, in conjunction with UNCTAD, UNIDO, and other U.N. bodies concerned, promote the translation into reality of the ideas launched by the General Assembly. For its part, Jordan stands ready to provide active support to any initiative that might be taken in this respect.

Mr. Chairman,

We believe in the intrinsic value of cross-fertilisation of ideas that takes place in conferences such as this one. This is why I ventured, even at the risk of unduly taxing your patience, to share with you our experiences and thinking in domains of direct interest to ILO. Through the years, this organisation has steadily but surely contributed towards the amelioration of the socio-economic environment in which we live. I have no doubt that it would continue to do so under the leadership of its director general. We in Jordan have a vested interest in a strong ILO which has proved to be a reliable partner in our development efforts. It is, therefore, with a deep sense of gratitude and sincerity that I thank you for the opportunity to be here and extend to you my best wishes for success and satisfaction in your deliberations and in the future work of your organisation.

Thank you

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